

The French republic is again passing through one of those crises which seem unavoidable in that excitable nation, and which, when they occur, make all true lovers of the existing government tremble for its existence; not nearly so dangerous a crisis as that which but recently arose when President MacMahon undertook to retain the Due de Broglie in power with an Imperialist Cabinet and an adverse vote of the Chamber of Deputies against him. At that time M. Gambetta uttered his celebrated warning, "The President must submit or retire." Then he did not retire, but submitted; this time he did not submit, but retired. Let us examine this transaction a little; it will certainly repay us to do so, for the problem of restoring harmony between the executive and legislature is at this time of such momentous importance that it is well worth our while to observe and study the problem as it may be worked out in a nation where our party passions are not involved as they are here at home.

It is, we presume, well known to our readers that whereas the Chamber of Deputies has now for some time been by a large majority devoted to the Republican government as established in France, the Senate has till quite recently been dominated by a considerable majority which prefers either a royal or imperial dynasty, the supremacy of a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. This conflict has been recently set at rest, and, as a result of the last election, the Senate as well as the Deputies is largely Republican.

This event has given heartfelt satisfaction to the innumerable observers, both within and without France, who desire the internal peace of that country and the stability of that Republican government to which peace is so needful and on which peace within and without so intimately depends. But there was still a skeleton in the closet. Marshall MacMahon, the President, was well known to be still disaffected with the republic. This alone was not esteemed a danger, as he had submitted to the will of the people's representatives at the last great crisis, but he did so now unwillingly, and what was now the real cause of alarm, he still commanded the army and all the higher officers of that army were his personal friends and were known to concur with him in his bitter hatred of the republic.

Such an army so commanded could not but be looked upon as a standing menace to the republic, ready to threaten its very existence at the first fatal opportunity. So thought M. Gambetta. The problem before him was to subject the army to the civil authority and to secure the nation against having its own arms turned against itself. The Cabinet of M. Dufaure, including its leader, belong to what is called the Left Centre, which is the moderate section of the Republicans, and has gained much praise for its steady guidance of the republic to the complete realization of its principles. M. Gambetta occupies a different position. He had so far steadily refused office and exercises the double duty of taking care that the administration does not halt in its task of assimilating the various departments of government in their practical working to the Republican theories now predominant, while he carefully restrained the turbulent denunciations of the Extreme Left from pressing too violently upon the administration. Since the establishment of a Republican majority in the Senate as well as the Chamber of Deputies the two matters which occupied the attention of the Republicans in general, were that above indicated, the necessity of taking the army out of the hands of the Imperialists and the rendering education independent of the control of the Catholic clergy. The Church and the army in fact are the two great enemies of the republic in France, and M. Gambetta, wisely as we think, came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for curbing their half-concealed operations against the established order of things. He therefore urges upon the administration measures for accomplishing both purposes. The first is "that the clerical universities shall be deprived of the power to appoint members of the boards which confer academical degrees, that elementary education shall be compulsory, and that all teachers shall be required to give the State proofs of their capacity." This takes the control of education entirely out of the hands of the Catholic prelates.

The measures necessary for making the army subordinate to the civil power formed part of a system of acts for bringing the executive and administrative departments of government in harmony with the legislative. During the early days of the French republic, when MacMahon was sustained in his Imperialist purposes by a large majority in the Senate held in check by a very precarious one against them in the Deputies, all departments of administration, civil as well as military, were placed in the hands of men devoted to the empire or the restoration of the Bourbons. The prefects especially were known to be hostile to the republic to a man, and they exercised a very powerful influence in the elections. Here again Gambetta moved and Dufaure assented. The issue was made on the appointment of Minister of War, Gen. Borel, the incumbent, was a decided Bonapartist. The Cabinet demanded his removal and the known Republican General Farre was recommended as his successor. Now before this the Maréchal of France had contended that the principle of ministerial responsibility which attaches to the rest of the administration, and that his chief was to receive orders directly from himself without the intervention of

Cabinet councils and without responsibility to Parliament. It was evident that the Cabinet could not so far recede from their position as this without conceding everything that they had been contending for, and another insoluble difficulty seemed certain to the President and the civil government. It was again solved by the partial submission of the President, who yielded so far as to remove Gen. Borel, but did not appoint Gen. Farre, the nominee of Cabinet. He appointed Gen. Gresley, who is considered a very moderate Republican and is known to be a personal friend, not only of the President but of the Due d'Aumale, a prince on whom Republicans look with suspicion as a possible candidate for the throne in case monarchy should again become the form of government.

So far we heartily concur in the wisdom of M. Gambetta and his friends, and are disposed to give much credit to Marshal MacMahon for postponing his inclinations to his duty as prescribed by the Constitution. In what followed we fear that both parties were carried by party feeling beyond the counsels of wisdom. The Chamber of Deputies expressed great irritation with the Cabinet for accepting the nomination of Gen. Gresley, and their action seemed likely to overthrow M. Dufaure and the administration, when the embargo was terminated by the unexpected resignation of MacMahon as President of the republic.

These latter transactions we regret as ill judged both on the part of Gambetta and MacMahon. It is desirable that Parliament should exercise judgment and criticism on the appointments of the President, but not that they should themselves appoint. We object to the latter move on the same grounds as those on which we objected to the tenure of office bill in this country; on the score namely that it throws appointments into a vehemently partisan body, in which the tendency is to disregard all qualifications for office except those of party affiliation. Nor do we consider the resignation of President MacMahon a fortunate event. We consider his position as that of the sovereign in England, and what the President's office should be and would be in this country if party had not usurped an undue influence—as an immovable point round which conflicting influences revolve, but which is not itself moved, acting in this way as the fulcrum of a lever. MacMahon's resignation has destroyed this element of stability, and, though it removes a difficulty which was pressing for the moment, will, we fear, diminish the strength of the republic's foundations. However, M. Gresley, Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, is now President and Dufaure has resigned the Premiership and is now President of the Senate. Moreover, in the army the Due d'Aumale has been relieved of the command of a division of the army, while Gen. Gresley takes command of his division and Gen. Farre, as originally recommended by the Chamber, becomes Minister of War.

Editors CHRONICLE: "For the better protection of game" I write; in fact for the very salvation of it. I've seen to-day one of the high officers of the "association for the better protection of game," shooting birds (partridges), poor as they are and scarce as they are after the severe winter we have had, and I was astonished. After seeing coveys frozen in coveys and hearing of great numbers being lost in the same way, besides vast numbers wantonly destroyed in coveys by reckless hunters, and the depredations of wild animals, hawks, etc., I was surprised that any true huntsman would further decimate the thinned ranks of the few birds that were left for the "seed," as it were, of the next crop. Therefore I appeal to all lovers of sport to spare the birds for this season—leave seed, at least—and, as one of the association above named, I appeal to its members, for the sake of game, to abstain from shooting, to desert now from killing the few half-starved birds that are left, and I appeal to Judge Legare to call in his officers and committee and lecture them as they deserve.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

P. S.—Said officer killed the birds for sick folks.

Ringgold, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1878.

Concert at the Academy.

Want of space limits us to a short paragraph in noticing this entertainment.

In addition to the pieces we noticed at the first performance, we were delighted with a performance on the piano of Ascher's remarkable imitative fantasia entitled "The Banjo." This a piece which requires much of both executive skill and artistic judgment, and Mrs. Meininger showed herself a mistress of both. The pupils, especially our favorite, Miss Poston, showed increased proficiency, and the Philharmonic Society was beyond all praise. We could write a column, but have not room for a line.

Mr. Allie Cornella, of Lebanon, Ky., is stopping in our city a few days, with the family of his relative Mrs. M. F. Rhodes.

Our esteemed friend Dr. W. M. Finley, of Lebanon, Tenn., called to see us this week, and paid his respects to the Chronicle in a most substantial manner.

Mr. Q. C. ATKINSON has moved his furniture store to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Alwerly on the corner of Franklin and Third Streets.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. F. M. Randall, of Madison, Indiana, on yesterday, who was formerly connected with the Madison Herald. We always welcome all who are connected with the press to our sanctum.

We are reliable informed that on Tuesday last a case of small pox broke out in Erin. Our informant says the man who has it came to that place about a month ago. We fear that unless great caution is used it will spread all over that town.

THE MURDER CASE.

Not Guilty.

Bellamy Acquitted: The Jury Not Even Hinting For Conviction.

We have taken much pains to give a reliable account of the important case which has occupied nearly the whole of this week and a portion of last in the county Criminal Court. It would have been best pleased if we had been able to give in detail the evidence of every witness separately, but a shorthand reporter would have been essential to that, and that is a luxury unattainable in Clarksville, so we have contented ourselves with taking what notes were possible and giving to the best of our judgment *pro* and *con* the substantial features of the evidence. Two obstacles, have, we fear, rendered our statement imperfect even for this purpose. One was our inability to comprehend the details of locality through the imperfections of the maps presented, of which we got but an imperfect view; the other was the extreme rapidity with which questions were put, especially in cross examination, forcing us to try down our pencil and gaze in astonishment on Judge Lorton on one side and Mr. Daniel on the other while they poured in question after question as if they were rolling them off from a phonograph. One other plea in extenuation: we have been seriously indisposed during the week, so much so that we had to become indebted to our friend Mr. J. West for part of the testimony. We will add that the notes taken by him are the clearest and fullest of our collection.

James Brown and his wife, Agnes Brown, lived at a small village entitled Poplar Springs Furnace. It received this name from a furnace which was worked there before the war, but has been disused for about twenty years. One of the houses, apparently the largest in the village, is known as the old boarding-house. The negro couple above named lived in a small cabin attached to this house and used the dining room of the house itself as a kitchen in which the woman cooked for a party of boarders, among whom was Mr. Thomas Keats, who lived close by in what has been known as the office of the furnace. A few hundred yards further, up a hill, lived Dr. P. F. Bellamy, the defendant in this case. Mr. Keats, though not named in the indictment as the prosecutor in this case, has been the active promoter of the prosecution, having engaged counsel at his own expense and spent several days in Clarksville early last spring working up the case for investigation before the Grand Jury. The building we have styled the boarding-house was the property of Mr. Keats, and the deceased and his wife were his servants engaged by the year.

We will now state the events of Nov. 7, 1877 (which was the day of the murder) so far as they are undisputed. On that day Mr. Keats despatched Jas. Brown to a coal-haul out, which had been a coal-haul, to cut wood. It does not seem to be argued for what purpose this wood was to be cut. One theory was that he intended to reopen a road that used to run up the coal-haul to a place called the Digges house; it was otherwise stated that it was only for firewood.

Early in the morning Brown started for the house of Dr. Bellamy to pay back some meal that he had borrowed of him; had a bag of meal on his shoulder. He soon returned, got his axe and went down into the hollow, soon after which Agnes Brown (whose testimony we have mainly been following so far) saw Dr. Bellamy and his wife start off from their house riding. Bellamy was on a mule. About 8 or 9 o'clock he was heard in the hollow, and soon after he was heard to come out. When it was ready she rang the bell for her husband, but he did not respond as usual nor come home. After waiting a while she rang again, with the same result, and so on afterwards (being now alarmed) went to search for him. She left the house twice calling for him, but was afraid to go far, as the house was not locked. Soon after this her step-daughter, Minerva Ogburn, came in and the two went together. Going further into the hollow this time, they found Brown dead with five or six bullet wounds on the left side of his face and some sticks of wood burning (but nearly burnt out) close beside him. His body was extensively burned on the same side as the ball had hit him.

The evidence to connect Dr. Bellamy with the crime all centres in the testimony of a boy named Oliver Ogburn, son of Harrison Ogburn, who is a brother of Agnes Brown above mentioned. All the evidence therefore against Bellamy falls if that of the boy Oliver fails, all the rest having been merely corroborative of his. This boy had been mentioned by his aunt Agnes as having come to her house on the morning of the murder; she says he came soon after the shooting had been heard by her. He came, she said, for some shirts he had at her house, which she gave him, and soon after he left. She thought the boy might be ten years old.

Oliver Ogburn on being placed on the stand contradicted both these last two points by being evidently sixteen or at least fifteen years old, and one of the first things he said was that the motive of his coming was to bring some locks from the man with whom he had staid the night before; he said nothing of shirts. He also said he delivered the locks and rode off immediately without dismounting. These, however, were immaterial points. He stated that on his way to his aunt's he had arrived at the point where the ridge road round the coal-haul and the abandoned wagon road through it intersected; he had come by the former road. At this intersection he heard the firing, and after going a little further, saw Dr. Bellamy in the hollow with two chunks of fire in his hand; he threw them down and ran away up the hollow; was about forty or fifty yards from him. Another man with a black horse and a small bay mule saddled was seen on the ridge near Bellamy had a black coat on.

This is really the case against Dr. Bellamy, strange as it may seem when more than sixty witnesses

were examined in all. But, for the prosecution, all the other witnesses introduced were either for the purpose of imputing motives for the murder, or breaking down the alibi set up by Dr. B., or for guarding Keats, the virtual prosecutor, from the counter-charge which now hangs over him. Some attempt was indeed made to prove by two witnesses that Dr. B. was, at nine o'clock on that morning, near enough to have been where this witness says he saw him at the time specified.

The witness was a stout, coarse-looking negro boy, stupid and ignorant and hesitating about everything else, but perfectly pat and prompt about Dr. B. and the chunks of fire and the other man with the black horse and mule. He did not know how old he was, what season of the year it happened, whether it was hot or cold, wet or dry, and it seemed to be his cue to communicate nothing but the story about Dr. B., which he came to tell.

On cross examination he said that he lived two miles from the furnace; that he went to see Ben. Cowder on the morning of the murder, and after he heard of it, which was late in the morning, he rode the mule over the Stewart county line to tell the neighbors.

Of course we cannot give all the evidence at the length we have assigned to this. In answer to this, evidence was adduced to show that, at the place where the boy described himself as standing he could not possibly have seen what he describes, on account of the configuration of the road and the dense undergrowth of twenty years since the coal-haul and the road in that hollow went out of use. But the full refutation of it was given when Dr. Bellamy proved by a long series of witnesses that he had been throughout the day in places which rendered it physically impossible for him to have been present where Oliver Ogburn says he saw him.

We must dismiss this, however, and at present direct attention to a matter brought up by several colored witnesses for the prosecution, but which told in the end much stronger for the defense. These witnesses were Harrison Ogburn, father of the boy Ogburn, and two near relatives of his, Sam. Chilton, his step-son, and John Lea, his nephew.

We shall give the history of this matter, not in the order in which it was told, for that would be to invert the order of events, but in the order in which it transpired in the neighborhood of Blooming Grove Furnace.

Late last winter, or early last spring, these three negroes, one after another, approached respectable gentlemen in that neighborhood under the pressure of need, which seemed oppressive to them, and about which they desired to consult these gentlemen. Their secret was that Thos. Keats had proposed to them to kill Dr. Bellamy for hire. Of course this was soon made known to Dr. Bellamy, who, with some friends, accosted at different times the negroes and Keats himself to look into the truth of the matter and also to warn Keats that if he (Dr. B.) should be killed, he would be held responsible for it. Just about this time the negroes began to give quite a different representation of the matter and to say that what they had said was a lie, and that Bellamy and his friends had scared them into telling it by presenting pistols at them and threatening to shoot them if they did not. Jesse Ogburn, who is a colored preacher of some note in that part of the county, testifies that Harrison Ogburn of his own accord told him both the versions of the story. He also told Mr. G. C. Lyle the first story with several details. He said, "Mr. Keats wants me to kill Dr. Bellamy because he killed Brown. He told me to come to his office for back-shot." Another time he had it arranged that Sam. Chilton should go to Bellamy's chicken house and raise a disturbance there for the purpose of bringing the Doctor out, when H. Ogburn was to shoot him. John Lea, on the other hand, told the original story to Mr. Riley Wiley and Mr. Levi Cooper. In both cases the communication was undisputed, and it was not accompanied with any signs of fear except the fear of the negroes, who, with such a secret. All three now adhere to the second version of the story and swore to it in court.

It was clearly stated that no threats were used by Bellamy and his friends in making the visits to enquire into this conspiracy; it was proved by one witness that he had a pistol concealed in his breast, which is not surprising in a man who was riding among an unknown number of people who had been suborned to murder him.

It took a great many witnesses to prove the alibi of Bellamy as may be supposed when the testimony had to follow him through the rounds of a country doctor's practice. Without a break these witnesses prove his progress along the Clarksville road, starting from his own house at 7 or thereabouts, by Mr. Sleight's to his father's house, where he left Mrs. Bellamy who started with him, thence, by a cross road to his brother's, Mr. Sam. Bellamy, whose wife was sick, with whom he staid some time, thence riding quite slowly at first as Mr. S. B. walked beside him talking to him about his wife's health, thence across country over two miles to his brother-in-law Mr. Bailey's, crossing the Yellow Creek road, where he made a long stay again, and finally leaves the house considerably after nine, being then at least five miles from the place of the murder, which occurred between eight and nine; at ten we find him, by the statement of a number of witnesses, at the Blooming Grove church, stayed till one o'clock. In the absence of maps we will state to our readers that every inch of the route was in a direction away from the place of the murder except the half mile or so by which he returned from Bailey's house to the Yellow Creek road.

We are unable to give any space to Mr. Keats' alibi, which, strange to say, he began preparing elaborately before he was charged with the murder, nor can we give any of the other collateral testimony for prosecution or defense; we will only say

that the whole community around Poplar Springs Furnace united in giving Dr. Bellamy an excellent character and Mr. Keats a terribly dark one. Everybody was prepared for the verdict of the jury which they gave unanimously, almost without consultation and without leaving the room, as

NOT GUILTY.

So at present it is not determined who killed James Brown, but a dark cloud of suspicion broods over the person of Thomas Keats and his colored confidants, Harrison Ogburn, John Keats, Sam. Chilton and Oliver Ogburn, who, if they did not among them cause the death of Brown, at least conspired to compass that of Dr. Bellamy, first by powder and ball and afterwards by false information intended to consign him to the gallows.

We said nothing of the argument of counsel. We have only time and space to mention Messrs. Quarles and Daniel for the prosecution, aided by Attorney General Burney and Messrs. Goo. J. Spurgeon and Rudolph; and for the defense Messrs. Lorton and Smith, aided by Major Henry, Judge Seales and Messrs. Rhodes and Martin. Suffice it that every one did his duty, that the arguments of Wm. Daniel and Judge Lorton were masterpieces of analysis, and the orations of Major Henry and Gen. Quarles were excellent specimens of eloquence. We heard also high encomiums of the efforts of Messrs. Burney and Rhodes, which we were unable to attend; we know, however, something of Mr. Rhodes' conscientious and able efforts in taking down and arranging testimony.

Let us sum up by saying that the splendid vindication of Dr. Bellamy by his counsel would have been incomplete but for the minute accuracy with which the case against him was made out by the prosecution.

James Brown's death will yet come up again in the Court House of Montgomery.

In the above abstract we have omitted everything tending to the incalculable of Thos. Keats, confining ourselves to the exculpation of Dr. Bellamy.

Dr. R. L. C. WHITE, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Tennessee, paid Cumberland Lodge, No. 17, of this city, an official visit on Friday night of last week. His lecture to the order was able and instructive, and was well received by the members. He is thoroughly posted in the workings of the order, and we were glad to learn that the order throughout the State is in a flourishing condition. After the lecture he was invited to attend a sumptuous banquet which had been prepared for him and the members present. All enjoyed it, and acknowledged that our friend West Perkins and his assistants cannot be beat in getting up a banquet on short notice.

The railroad company are having new ties put on the road in this section. The workmen are now at work near Bradley's brick yard.

PROF. MEININGER desires all the children in city from six to twelve years of age, to meet him at the Academy every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock to take vocal lessons, free of charge. This is a privilege which ought to be seized on with avidity. Prof. Meininger is a public benefactor.

We are sorry to learn that the residence of Dr. Syper, on the Russellville pike, near St. Bethlehem, was burned to the ground last Wednesday. A portion of the furniture was saved but the house is a total loss. No insurance. The fire originated from a defective flue.

JOHN ROBERT WALL, a hard working and deserving young man, who lives on the South Side, met with a serious loss last Saturday. He was going home and in crossing the river at the town ferry, his team (two young mules) became restive and plunged off the end of the boat and were drowned. The harness and part of the wagon have since been recovered.

We regret to learn that Mr. Ingram, of the Tobacco Leaf, is confined to his bed from a severe attack of rheumatism. We hope soon to hear of his recovery.

MR. J. A. GRANT is having a very neat cottage house built on a portion of his lot on Greenwood avenue. The house will be for rent when completed.

We are glad to see our friend R. H. Pickering, who has been ite qu ill, again behind the counter at Rice, Broadus & Co's, ready to wait on friends and customers.

WOOD & LYNES

Are prepared to do

House Painting,

Glazing, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining, etc., and on and on, without limit, and will guarantee satisfaction. Shop on First street near Franklin.

Feb. 8, 1879.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of J. C. Allenworth, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. All persons owing said estate are requested to settle at once with J. F. ALLENWORTH, Feb. 8, 1879-4t.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of W. F. Seay, deceased, notice is hereby given for all parties having claims against his estate to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be forever barred. Notice is also given that the time for payment of taxes, or of any other claims, is hereby fixed at once, or suit will be instituted against them. Feb. 8, 1879-4t.

A. G. GOODLETT, Administrator.

Land Sale.

On Friday, February 28th, 1879,

on the Public Square in the city of Clarksville, Tennessee, I will sell at public sale, for cash, and without limit, the following described tract of land lying and being situated in District No. 3 of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and bounded as follows: On the east by the lands of H. H. Mason, south by lands of H. H. Mason, west by the lands of Susan Ann and Mary Ann Rogers, containing 32 acres more or less. Said land will be made under a mortgage executed to Thos. Herndon on the 18th day of December, 1877, by Thos. and Mary Ann Rogers, which is registered in the Register's office of Montgomery county, Tenn., in Trust Deed Book No. 8, page 26.

A. G. GOODLETT, Administrator.

Attorney and Agent of L. T. Gold, Assignee of the mortgage note.

Feb. 8, 1879.

NEW Agricultural and Hardware HOUSE.

Studebaker Wagons,

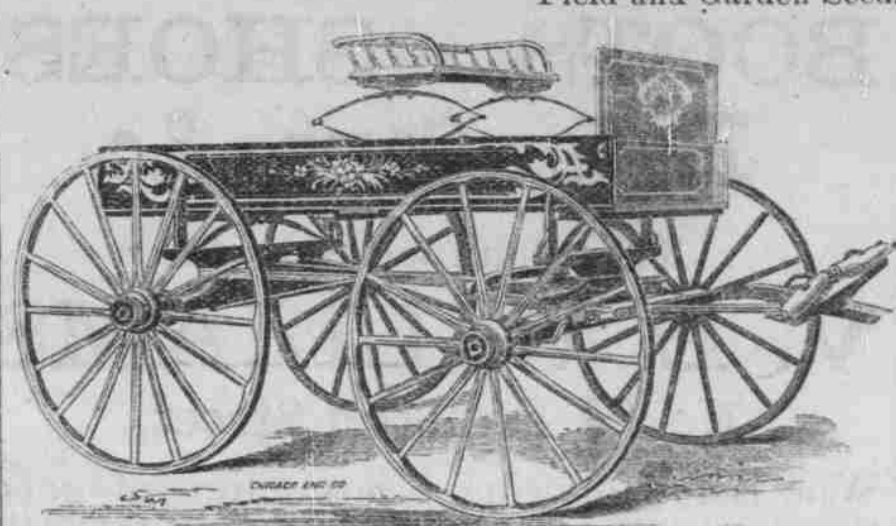
Tennessee Wagons,

Milburn Wagons,

Spring Wagons,

Buggies,

Field and Garden Seed.



JOHN S. ELDER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE,

Farm Machinery, Seed, Etc.,

Has Just Received

1 car load South Bend Chilled Plows,

1 car load Avery Plows,

1 car load Buggies, Phaetons and Barouches,

1 car load Studebaker Farm Wagons,

1 car load Milburn Farm Wagons,

1 lot Tennessee and Spring Wagons,

1 car load Clover and Timothy Seed,

1 car load Northern Seed Oats,

1 lot Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Herds Grass, etc.,

1 car load Cotton and Grass Rope,

3 cars good Timothy Hay,

500 Horse and Mule Collars,

500 pairs Traces,

40 Farm Bells, 50 boxes Axes.

Also now receiving a big stock of

Hardware, Iron Nails, Horse Shoes

and Blacksmith Tools,

TOBACCO SCREWS,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TREES,

Blind Bridles, Back Bands, Hames, Traces, &c.,

Stoves and Country Hollowware, Trot Lines, Stayings, &c.

Leathers, Calf Skins, Shoemaker Supplies, &c.

Clarksville and Avery Cast and Steel

Plows, Bars, Points, &c.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to cash buyers.

SALESMEN:

Ed. Turnley, J. H. Turnley, Martin Elder, T. P. Burke,

February 1, 1879-4t

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.,

POINDEXTER.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS!

No. 30 Franklin St.,

Clarksville, - - Tenn.

"The customers of this house may

rely on getting full value for their

money. Our stock is entirely fresh,

and was bought for CASH.

Orders by mail will receive the

most careful attention.

Respectfully,

DORITY, OLDHAM & CO.

October 26, 1878-4t

KINCANNON, WOOD & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Stoves, Tinware,

Sheet-Ironware,

House-Furnishing Goods,

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

Franklin Street, - - Clarksville, Tenn.

We are fully prepared to furnish all kinds of goods in our line as cheap as the cheapest, consisting of French, China, White Granite and C. Ware in every variety.

COOK STOVES,

HEATING STOVES,

PLAIN AND ENAMELED GRATES,

WALLACE PATENT GRATE,

IRON MANTELS, ETC.,

SOLID SILVER WARE,

PLATED WARE,

BOHEMIAN GLASS,

CROCKERY, ETC.

Also Chimney Tops, Patent Flues, Drain Tile and Fire Brick. We are prepared to do Tin and Slate Roofing, Galvanized Iron Work, Gut-tering, etc., at bottom prices. We have many useful articles in the House-Furnishing line. Please call and see for yourselves.

Kincannon, Wood & Co.